

INDUSTRIAL TOPICS

Gleanings from Advance Sheets of the American Agriculturist for July.

Millet or Hungarian Grass.

There are few farms where there is not more or less land that cannot be or is not occupied with the ordinary crops, such as corn, corn fodder, potatoes, oats, barley, wheat, peas, or beans. It is too late to plow early enough in the season for the crops, or if the land was planted to corn, or potatoes, or beans, the frost destroys them. After the first of July, the only crops that can be sown to advantage are: winter wheat, or winter rye, for next year; and for a crop this year, turnips, or millet or Hungarian grass. There is not much difference between millet and Hungarian grass. Sow whichever is most convenient. Perhaps the Hungarian grass makes the best fodder. Any good land that can be brought into a fine, mellow condition, with moisture enough to germinate the seed, will produce millet or Hungarian grass. On dry upland it is not always easy, during dry, hot weather, to secure the desired tilth. It requires a free use of the harrow and roller, first one and then the other, to reduce the hard clods. A good roller is especially needed. You can not roll dry land too much. On moist, mucky, or alluvial soil, it is an easy matter at this season to put in a crop of millet or Hungarian grass. If the land is not too rough, or too heavily covered with grass or weeds, a gang-plow that, with three horses, will turn over four or five acres a day, five or six inches deep, is as good as an ordinary plow and much more expeditious. Then harrow until the ground is smooth and mellow, and sow from three pecks to one bushel of seed per acre, broadcast, and go over it with light harrow and finish with a roller, and the work is done. The earlier the seed can be sown after the first of July, the better; but a fair crop can be grown if not sown until the first of August. For fodder or hay, cut before the seed gets out of the milk, and as much earlier as you like. If the crop is very heavy, and likely to lodge, cut as soon as the plants are in blossom. We have cut it with a mowing machine, and cured it as we do ordinary grass; and we sometimes cut it with a reaper that throws the crop into bunches. In the latter case, the horses do not trample the grass into the loose soil. The bunches are turned when necessary, and afterwards thrown in good-sized and compactly made cocks which will shed the rain. It can remain in these cocks for several days, or until there is a prospect of settled weather. The crop will well repay all the labor of sowing and curing it. In fact, few crops in proportion to the time and labor required will pay better. Horses, cows and sheep eat it greedily, either in the green, half-cured or cured state. It is a good crop to sow.

Parasitic Disease in Lambs.

Lambs are subject to a parasitic disease which is always fatal to them if neglected. It is known among shepherds by the suggestive names of "pining" and "paper-skin," and by veterinarians as "anemia," or a want of blood. It is caused by a thread-worm, which exists in the lungs and air passages, and interferes so much with the breathing as to prevent the due aeration of the blood, and the necessary supply of this vital fluid. The consequence is, that the red globules of the blood are lacking; the blood is pale, and the growth of the animal is arrested. The skin appears white and thin, like paper, and the young creatures are weak, and pine away gradually for want of adequate nutrition, and finally die. A similar parasite produces the disease in calves, known as "husk," or "hoose," and another causes "gapes" in young chickens. It affects lambs that graze in pastures with old sheep; calves are troubled which are fed with the cow, or upon hay from fields where older animals are pastured; and young chicks which run upon the ground fouled by the hens, are apt to get the gapes. To prevent it, this chief cause is to be avoided, while to cure it, the usual and effective remedy is to give small, repeated doses of turpentine. The following mixture is recommended: To one ounce of molasses, or linseed oil, add one-fourth of an ounce of spirits of turpentine; shake well together, and give one teaspoonful to each lamb, early in the morning. For a calf, one tablespoonful should be given, an hour before feeding in the morning; and one drop may be given to a small chicken. The remedy should be repeated for a week or ten days, as it is necessary that a sufficient quantity of the turpentine should be given to secure its escape through the lungs of the animal by exhalation.

Hints About Winter Pigs.

The farmer who is this year making his first experiment in raising winter pigs, would do well to bear in mind, that in his zeal to make his brood sow pens snug and cosy, he is every whit as likely to overrun the mark, as the reverse. His anxiety to have everything as warm and comfortable as possible, will be very apt to lead him to close all means of ventilation to exclude even a proper amount of light, or to give the little strangers no chance whatever for exercise. Then he will probably be astonished to find that his pigs, though seemingly healthy and thriving, suddenly begin to die off. It is not from being lain upon, evidently; it surely can not be from starvation; and cold is out of the question. There is no apparent cause to his mind for this startling mortality; and yet the explanation is simple enough, viz., vitiated atmosphere, and lack of exercise. Farm animals are not so widely different from human beings in their physical requirements, as many are inclined to think. "It's only for the hogs," is an argument that appeals only to the unenlightened. Make your pens as warm and tight as you please, but for pork and profit's sake, give them decent ventilation and plenty of light. Give your young pigs a chance to run about, and stretch themselves. If your pens are in a piggery, let there be a small opening into another and larger pen, where the pigs

can scamper around, and pick up a little extra feed, thrown in from time to time; or if they are in your barn, make an opening through which your pigs can get out to the barn floor, and root about among the grass seeds. In either case, it is a good plan to have small, hinged doors, opening outward (to the south, if possible), which you can open on sunny days, and let your pigs out for a run in the open. Keep them in close confinement, and failure is certain. You can no more expect to raise winter pigs successfully, in a small stuffy pen, than you can hope to grow Jacqueminot roses in your cellar.

Summer Seeding in Grass.

The most successful seeding to grass may be done in July and August, after the grain crops are taken off. The present season has been a bad one for the seed sown last fall. The hard winter destroyed the timothy, and the late spring has interfered greatly with the seeding of the clover. As a rule, it may be said that summer seeding is more successful than fall and spring seeding, but the ground must be thoroughly well prepared. The whole secret lies in this preparation. The following plan has been found excellent. The stubble is well plowed, not more than four inches deep, and immediately harrowed, in a thorough manner. There are several new implements which do this work in the best manner, pulverizing the soil, leveling the surface and smoothing it, so as to get the land in the most perfect condition for the seed. After all this has been done, and the furrows obliterated, the seed is sown and the surface immediately rolled. If this is done in July, nothing more is required. If it is left later, it will be desirable to sow turnip seed at the rate of one pound per acre, with the grass seed. This affords protection for the young grass and clover in the fall and winter. We have found it a good plan to leave the turnips on the ground and not gather them. They will be killed by the frost, and the leaves falling down, furnish protection to the grass during the winter, and in the early spring, when so much damage is usually done by the alternate thaws and frosts. The grass will usually furnish one cutting the same season, but it should not be pastured, as the surface is not yet firm enough, nor the plants sufficiently well rooted to stand such a tax.

Feeding Chickens for Market.

Much profit is missed by feeding young chickens too long. The early broods should now be ready for feeding. It is better to have them already fed, for then the cockerels will be ready for sale, and the pullets so far forward as to be ready to begin laying early in the fall. But if the chickens have not been fully fed, the cockerels should be separated now and the old cocks turned in with them. At any rate the cocks should be separated from the hens at once, as they are a worry and a nuisance to the hens, and more eggs will be laid without them than with them. Probably no more hens will set, but as the eggs will be good for two weeks after the separation, this may be made at once. They will bring more now than at any time later. An excellent feed for them is corn-meal, mixed with boiling hot sweet skimmed milk. This gives the flesh a fine flavor and a white and clear appearance, which adds to the market value. The feeding should not be continued over two weeks, and if the fowls have had all they will eat, they will be as fat as they can be made. Longer feeding will not add to their weight, as it is apt to produce disease.

Disposing of Early Potatoes.

It is the manner of disposing of a crop which makes the profit in nearly all cases, but especially in this true in regard to early potatoes. To get the best price, these must be in the market as soon as possible; a week will give one an opportunity of disposing of a whole crop before a competitor can bring in his produce and the prices fall. New potatoes are easily damaged; the skin slips readily, and this spoils their appearance, and of course their value. The use of a convenient package for the potatoes, in which they can be handled and carried to the consumer, brings them to him in the nicest possible shape. Purchasers like to see neat, clean packages, and are pleased to know when they contain full measure. A split basket makes an excellent package, but is not economical of room, and one basket can not set upon another without rubbing the potatoes. If the baskets are made square, with straight sides, they are better. But a wooden box is more durable and convenient. It should be sixteen inches long, thirteen and one-quarter inches wide, and thirteen inches deep; this makes one heaped bushel when the box is level full, containing two thousand seven hundred and fifty-two cubic inches. Such boxes lie close together in a wagon box and no space is lost.

Building up a Hay-Stack.

The great point to be secured in stacking hay is, to keep the center the highest. If this is done, water cannot penetrate into the stack, but will find its way to the outside under the most unfavorable circumstances. If on the other hand the center is hollow, the water must drain into the center, and ruin the stack. An excellent way to build a stack is to set a small sapling firmly in the ground, with a foundation of rails around it; then begin at the center, and place the hay about the pole, gradually spreading, until the edge of the base is reached. Continue building up the stack, the highest in the center around the pole, the builder standing in the center so as to tread the hay firmly there. As the stack settles, the outside sinks more than the center, and helps to make the stack better. The top of the stack is finished by fastening a covering of hay to the pole, with hay bands wound firmly around it. A stack so made will not leak, and even clover hay may be safely stacked in this manner, because the water must make its way to the outside by the force of gravity, and escape there by dropping to the ground clear of the stack.

Love and Mosquitoes.

It is the little things of life that trouble us more than all else. Mr. and Mrs. Smiley were enjoying their early evening hour on the veranda, while the silvery moon hung high in the heaven. "I declare, Hannah, This makes me think of the days, forty-five years ago, when you and I were young, eh?" "Yes, Ichabod. It is a reminder. Gracious, the mosquitoes!" "Mosquitoes! I should say so. They didn't used to trouble us in those days, but now—"

Wages of Women Telegraphers.

Of the women at the London Central Telegraph office 424 are second-class telegraphers, receiving a weekly pay of 10s., 12s., and 14s., rising by 1s. a week per annum to 16s., and then by 1s. 6d. a week per annum to 27s. Of first-class telegraphers there are 192, with a salary of 28s., rising by 1s. 6d. per week per annum to 34s.; 15 assistant supervisors receive £90, and rise by £5 per annum to £110; 15 others receive a salary of £110, rising by £6 per annum to £140; the 8 supervisors receive £150; 6 of these rise £3 per annum to £180, the 2 remaining ones to £225. The matron receives £150, rising by £10 per annum to £250. The daily work of the female telegraphers extends over eight hours, within the period of from 8 in the morning to 8 at night.—London Letter to the Dublin Times.

100 Bushels of Strawberries to the Acre.

Mr. P. H. Morris, who has been delivering to our citizens such nice, delicious strawberries for the past three weeks, informs us that they have picked over 1,000 quarts (or about 31 bushels) of this choice fruit from one-fourth of an acre of ground! This is a marvelous yield, and had he sold them all they would have netted him over \$100. Besides this, he expects to have five or six bushels of currents and raspberries of the same ground. We're going to look this place over one of these days, and perhaps we will find out something that will do some one else some good. If a patch of "Iowa mud" is worth that much to Mr. Morris it will be a good thing for others to know more about it.—Webster City Freeman.

What the Boy Was Doing for.

There was an empty box in front of a house on Catherine street the other day, and a parcel boy stopped and picked up a club and began to beat on the box. The noise soon roused a resident, who leaned over his gate and inquired: "Boy, what do you do?" "Of course it's me." "What object you haf in sooch poundings?" "To make a noise." "Oh—ah! Vhell, go ahead. I tink maybe your object vhas to disturb me."—Detroit Free Press.

From a Sense of Duty.

Some people shrink from making public the benefit they have received, while others are free to tell it abroad for the good of fellow mortals. Of the latter kind is Mr. J. H. Coppuck, of Mount Holly, N. J., who writes: "I am one of many who give their cheerful appreciation of the merits of your valuable Brown's Iron Bitters, from a sense of duty. This bitters is doing much good in our county, for which I can vouch."

His Poor Wife Died.

Governor Gaston had occasion to send a dunning note to a client whose account was long past due. After a few days the man came in. "Well, how are you getting along?" "Ah, I'm in deep trouble; I can't seem to hold up or get started since my poor wife died." "Your wife dead? Sorry to hear it; sorry to hear it." "Yes, she's gone."

The Home of Mr. Blaine.

WASHINGTON, D. C.—The son of Senator Frye, of Maine, who has been suffering from a severe cold, which settled on his chest, was cured by a few doses of Red Star Cough Cure. He publicly endorses it as prompt, pleasant and safe. Dr. Cox calls it the best remedy. It contains no opiates or poisons.

He Didn't Get the Silver Trays.

A good story is told of one of the recent western appointees in the treasury department. He had only just been installed, when, happening into one of the other offices, he beheld a silver tray and pitcher. His own room was furnished with an ordinary earthen tray took his eye, and, returning to his room, he wrote a requisition for one upon the secretary. The secretary read the requisition and returned it with the verbal message: "Tell Mr. — that he'd better get the prairie mud off his boot heels before he sends me for silver trays."—Washington Herald.

Halford Sauce Expressly for Family Use.

Minister Kelley is now called "The Wandering Jew of modern diplomacy." "I feel bad!" Hunt's [Kidney and Liver] Remedy encourages sleep, creates an appetite, braces up the system, and repairs the wasted powers. \$1.25 per bottle at druggists. Pains in back or loins cured by the best kidney and liver medicine—Hunt's Remedy.

We Caution All Against Them.

The unprecedented success and merit of Ely's Cream Balm—a real cure for catarrh, hay fever and cold in the head—has induced many adventurers to place catarrh medicines bearing some resemblance in appearance, style or name upon the market, in order to trade upon the reputation of Ely's Cream Balm. Many in your immediate locality will testify in highest commendation of it. Don't be deceived. Buy only Ely's Cream Balm. A particle is applied into each nostril, no pain, agreeable to use. Price fifty cents; of druggists.

HAY FEVER. I have been a great sufferer from Hay Fever for 15 years. I read of the many wondrous cures of Ely's Cream Balm and thought I would try once more. In 15 minutes after one application I was wonderfully helped. Two weeks ago I commenced using it and now I feel entirely cured. It is the greatest discovery ever known or heard of.—DURHAM, CLARK, Farmer, Lee, Mass. Price 50 cents.

Dairymen Getting Rich.

Progressive dairymen who are only satisfied with the best results, are adding to their wealth and conferring a benefit on society by the rapid improvements they are making in the art of butter making. This class use Wells, Richardson & Co.'s Improved Butter Color, and know by actual test that it fills every claim made for it. Miss Cleveland's book promises to be the success of the season.

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Send 15 cents for DOG BUYERS' GUIDE: 100 engravings, colored plate. Associated Publishers, 27 South Eighth Street, Philadelphia. PATENTS obtained by Louis Bagger & Co., Attorneys, Washington, D.C. Est'd 1864. Advice free. King Theobald's Barthold is a twenty-ton idol of brass.

"ROUGH ON FILES."

Cures Piles or Hemorrhoids, Itching, Protruding, Bleeding, Internal or other, Internal and External Hemorrhoids in each package. Sure cure. Druggists. General Komarov's golden sword, the gift of the czar, cost about \$750.

"ROUGH ON ITCH."

Cures Itch, Scabies, Ringworm, Ringworm, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Frost-bites, eruptions, ring worm, tetter, salt rheum, frost-bites, eruptions. President Cleveland does not care to attend commencements.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria. When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria. When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

Big Bear would like to shake hands with the Russian Bear.

MENSAH'S PEPTONIZED BEEF TONIC, the only preparation of beef containing its entire nutritive properties. It contains blood-making force, generating and life-sustaining properties, invaluable for indigestion, dyspepsia, nervous prostration, and all forms of general debility; also in all morbid conditions, whether the result of exhaustion, nervous prostration, or overwork or acute disease, particularly if resulting from pulmonary complaints. J. W. WILKINSON & Co., Proprietors, New York. Sold by druggists.

Denise Kearney has a hankering for the gubernatorial nomination of California.

PRETTY WOMEN. Ladies who would retain freshness and vivacity, don't fail to try Wells' "Health Renewer."

Miss Mary Anderson is an expert rower and handles the oars most gracefully.

Sprains, bruises, stiff joints, burns, scalds, and rheumatism are relieved by Uncle Sam's Nerve and Bone Liniment. Sold by druggists.

Swains cause peevishness, fevers, convulsions and frequently death.

A pleasant, safe and certain remedy is Dr. J. A. QUINN'S GERMAN WORM CURE. Sold by all druggists.

Headaches, constipation, liver complaint, biliousness are cured by that mild, pleasant, and healthy remedy which never produces pain, ELLER'S DAYLIGHT LIVER PILLS. Only 25 cents. Sold by druggists.

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The most effective remedy for this disease is a neglected cold, cough, hoarseness, or aching limbs or aching all of which may be permanently cured by ELLER'S EXTRACT OF TAR AND WILD CHERRY. Sold by druggists.

A farmer's wealth depends on the condition of his stock.

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Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett is spending the summer at Lynn, Mass.

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employment and good salary. Selling Green Tea, and other goods. Send for circular. VALENTINE BROS., Jacksonville, Fla. W. N. U., Omaha. 267-29.

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